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A BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR SHARED-TIME (DUAL ENROLLMENT), A CONCEPT FOR PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

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DESCRIPTORS- *ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES, *PUBLIC SCHOOLS, *PRIVATE SCHOOLS, *EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, *DUAL ENROLLMENT,

THE SHARED-TIME CONCEPT IS ONE APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRONGER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, PERHAPS THROUGH DEVELOPING AREA SKILL CENTERS WHICH WOULD SERVE STUDENTS FROM SEVERAL HIGH SCHOOLS ON A PART-TIME BASIS. THE MAIN FEATURE OF THIS CONCEPT IS THE DUAL ENROLLMENT BY THE STUDENTS IN TWO SCHOOLS, EITHER TWO PUBLIC OR ONE PUBLIC AND ONE PRIVATE SCHOOL. MOST OF THE LITERATURE REPORTED IN THIS DOCUMENT FOCUSES ON PUBLIC SCHOOL-PRIVATE SCHOOL RELATIONSHIPS. OF THE 62 PUBLICATIONS ANNOTATED, SOME ARE PRESENTED IN MORE THAN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS--(1) SHARED-TIME CONCEPTS DEFINED, (2) SOME BASES FOR CONCEPTS, (3) ISSUES IDENTIFIED--ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTRUCTIONAL, LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL, AND RELIGIOUS, (4) SOME PROGRAMS DESCRIBED, AND (5) SOME SHARED-TIME PROGRAMS EVALUATED. TWENTY-THREE UNANNOTATED ARTICLES AND BOOKS ARE ALSO LISTED. PUBLICATION DATES RANGE FROM 1961 THROUGH 1966 FOR ALL EXCEPT THREE UNANNOTATED BOOKS WHICH WERE PUBLISHED IN 1951, 1956, AND 1959. (PS)

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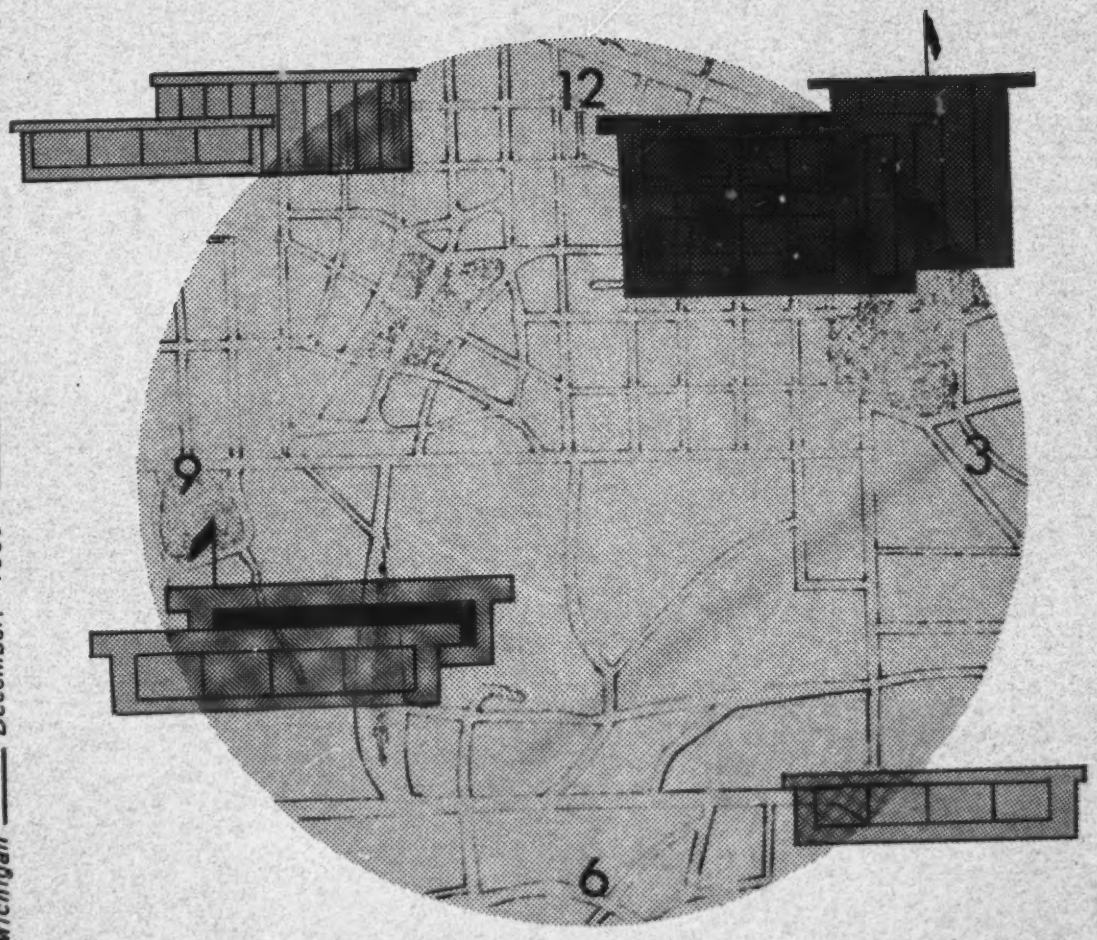

A Bibliography for SHARED TIME (dual enrollment)

A CONCEPT FOR PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

College of Education — Department of Secondary Education and Curriculum —
Michigan State University — East Lansing, Michigan — December, 1966

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES NUMBER 3

A Bibliography for Shared-Time (Dual Enrollment) A Concept for Providing Educational Programs

A Selected and annotated bibliography of publications dealing with the concept of shared-time--dual enrollment--for conducting educational programs between two or more schools.

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Introduction

The need for expanded and improved vocational education programs has been recognized by most educators, businessmen, and others. The shared-time concept has been suggested by many persons in Michigan as the appropriate approach for the development of stronger vocational education programs. Some have recommended the development of area skill centers which would serve students from several high schools on a part-time basis. The students would take their specialized courses plus some related instruction at a centralized facility but would maintain their enrollment and identity with their "home" high schools. The main feature of this concept is the dual enrollment by the students in two schools, either two public schools or one public and one private school.

Most of the literature reviewed and reported in the following pages focuses on public school-private school relationships. There have been very few reports of on-going shared-time vocational education programs, some of which have been in existence in Michigan for more than ten years. The materials reviewed herein are intended to serve as a guide to the location of articles, books and other references dealing with the broader concept of shared-time.

The materials are presented according to the following outline:

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I. Shared-Time Concepts Defined

A. Legislation

U.S. 88th Congress, 1st Session. H.R. 6074 A Bill to Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958: House Committee on Education and Labor, 1963. 6 p.

Defines the Shared-Time concept according to H. R. 6074, a bill to amend the NDE Act of 1958; prescribes administrative control, direction, and attendance.

B. Research

National Education Association, Research Division. Shared-time Programs: An Exploratory Study, Research Report 1964-R 10, April 1964. 24 p.

Defines the shared-time concept according to the National Education Research Division Survey; differentiates the concepts of released time and shared time; names facilities ordinarily included under shared time.

C. Religious Organizations

Hunt, Rolfe Lanier. "Religion and Public Education." School and Society 89: 230-32; May 6, 1961.

Believes that the term shared-time is probably not the best description of the concept since it may imply that public schools are giving away something that belongs to them; suggest alternatives such as split time, reserved time, dual school enrollment, educational co-operation, part-time enrollment, and dual registration.

Reuter, George S., Jr. Shared Time. Chicago: American Federation of Teachers, May 13, 1963. 17 p.

Defines the concept as given in a conference called by the Committee on Religion and Public Education.

D. United State Government

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Dual Enrollment in Public

and Nonpublic Schools, OE - 24014, Cir. No. 772; 1965. 92 p.

Presents introduction, definitions, and highlights of the shared-time concept; studies, by the case method, several existing programs and presents reactions to dual enrollment by persons interviewed; provides extensive bibliography on the concept.

II. Some Bases for Concepts

A. Legal

Hunt, Rolfe Lanier, Editorial. American Schools and Universities 36:11; August 1964.

Gives personal interpretation of church-state separation and legality of dual enrollment under the Zorach Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court (343. U.S. 306-1952); as a member of the National Council of Churches of Christ, feels goals of respect for peoples' religious nature and accommondation of spiritual needs are met.

LaNoue, George R. "Religious Schools and 'Secular' Subjects." Harvard Educational Review 32:255-91; Summer 1962.

Presents an analysis of the premises of Title III, Section 305 of the National Defense Education Act.

B. Philosophical

New Republic. "Schools and Churches." New Republic 148:3-5; March 23, 1963.

Claims that absolute separation of church and state leads to secularization of our culture, but the modern state with its wide taxing powers cannot so easily be separated from any vital aspect of community concern (education) as people assume; feels the principle of church-state separation must be carefully scrutinized; if not, the result will be poor education.

C. Sociological

American School Board Journal. "A Program in Shared Time." American School Board Journal 145:17-18; October 1962.

Reviews the concept of shared time as stated by Dr. Harry L. Stearns; uses a hypothetical community on which to apply benefits, problems, and explanation of the program.

Flemming, Arthur S. "The 'Shared-Time' Program is Worth A Try." Good Housekeeping 156:48B, 50, 52; February 1963.

Urges women in their local communities to support the shared-time concept; feels it will promote unity and remove roadblocks in the way of federal aid to education.

Havighurst, Robert F. "How Big City and Suburban Schools Can Get Together." Nation's Schools 74:60-1, 86; September 1964.

Presents views on how metropolitan and suburban schools should work to eliminate educational inequalities; outlines steps necessary: voluntary committees, area wide organization, reorganization of metropolitan districts.

III. Issues Identified

A. Administrative and Instructional

Anderson, Walter A. and Powell, Theodore. "Opinions Differ: Shared Time." NEA Journal 53:28-30' March, 1964.

Gives differing viewpoints regarding legality, educational and financial support, and quality of shared-time programs; discusses administration of and encourages experimentation with the shared-time concept.

Cassels, Louis. "A Way Out of Our Parochial-Public School Conflict." Look 26:54-62; August 28, 1962.

Gives differing viewpoint of religious leaders on the shared-time concept: Dr. Dumont F. Kenny, vice-president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Catholic Bishop

Stephen S. Woznicki; Dr. Finis E. Engleman, executive secretary emeritus of the American Association of School Administrators.

Garber, M. Delott. "Symposium: Shared Time." Religious Education 57:16-17; January-February 1962.

Suggests the great number and complexity of curriculum combinations and groupings that would have to be handled by the public schools when each religious group decides how much or how little of the public school curriculum it wants children to have under the shared-time program.

Keppel, Francis, Commissioner of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Testimony Before Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Friday, February 28, 1964. Hearings pursuant to H.R. 6074, A Bill to Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958. U.S. 88th Congress, 1st Session.

Prefers to substitute the term dual enrollment since shared-time may be interpreted in many ways; says that private schools have found it increasingly difficult to maintain a well-rounded curriculum due to expense; feels shared-time can expand educational opportunity for all children and improve the over-all education system.

Nation's Schools. "Administrators Shy Away from Shared Facilities--for 'Practical' Reasons." Nation's Schools 69:70, 130; June 1962.

Gives opinions expressed in a 16,000-school-administrator sampling concerning shared-time; cites negative results due to financial difficulties and problems of class scheduling; gives other problem areas and percentage of respondents' reasons.

Nation's Schools. "We're Not Sold on Shared-Time,

Majority Says." Opinion Poll. Nation's Schools 74:43; July 1964.

Gives results of a survey involving 16,000 school administrators; shows three out of four do not want shared-time mainly because their facilities are already pressed for space, and the idea violates church-state separation.

NEA Journal. "Teacher-Opinion Poll." NEA Journal 53:49; December 1964.

Gives responses of teachers, both ecclesiastical and lay, to shared-time according to geographical regions; reports differences in opinions by percentages in the Northeast, Southeast, Middle and West sections of the U. S.

Rice, Arthur H. "Are Shared Facilities the Answer?" Nation's Schools. 69:54-58; June 1962.

Gives testimonies from school administrators in shared-time districts and comments from national public and parochial school leaders; tells of instruction in industrial arts, home economics, sports, etc. and lunch programs; tells of some difficulties.

Regulation of parochial and public school vocational programs, gives differing opinions on legality; cites parental opposition.

Spiedel, Harold O. "Shared-Time." Saturday Review 47:63; March 21, 1964.

Expresses approval of shared-time programs in a letter written as acting deputy superintendent for administrative services, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Department of Public Instruction.

Stearns, Harry L. "Shared Time: Answer to an Impasse." Christianity and Crisis 21:154-57; September 18, 1961.

Examines the proposal; defines it; offers merits; cites some problem areas; school

scheduling, facilities, costs, basis for aid, credit, curriculum; urges its consideration by the public.

B. Legislative and Legal

Church and State. "Shared Time Debated." Church and State 17:12; April 1964.

Reviews the debate over bill H.R. 6074; cites opinions of Congressmen and churchmen--Catholic and Jewish.

National Education Association, Division of Press and Radio Relations. "The Catholics and the Schools." CBS Reports. Wednesday, February 5, 1964. An excerpt. Washington, D.C.; The Division, February 6, 1964. 45 p.

Shows that Senator Ribicoff of Connecticut is convinced that unless a solution to the religious controversy in education is found, Congress will never be able to come up with a sound program for Federal aid to education.

New York Times. "New Issue Faces Chicago Schools." New York Times, March 15, 1964. p. 52.

Reports controversy over shared-time, favored by Roman Catholics but opposed by Protestant church representatives and others, could be expected to be carried to a court test; a Supreme Court ruling on shared-time might be the result; attacks shared-time proposal for Chicago schools; Midwest Director of Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State makes statements regarding financial relief to parochial school systems; recommends a court test to his advisory council in Washington.

Powell, Theodore. "The 'Shared Time' Experiment, Is It Legal?" Saturday Review 47:69, 80; February 15, 1964.

Shared-time proposals are based on the principle that education of the child is a responsi-

bility of the parent; and, therefore, public education should be available to all children without unreasonable or arbitrary discrimination; reports several legal rulings: Oklahoma, New York, California, Utah, New Jersey, Oregon, and Iowa; believes that shared-time is constitutional; suggests a three-question test to apply for those who question its constitutionality.

Ribicoff, Abraham, A. "The Religious Controversy in Education--It Must Be Resolved." Congressional Record, May 20, 1963. p. 8500-8503.

Documents a speech in the Senate which proposed that shared-time be a part of any program of general aid to public elementary and secondary schools; argues that a combination of his proposals on shared time and tax deduction "can resolve the religious controversy in education."

U. S. 88th Congress, 1st Session. H.R. 6074: A Bill to Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Washington, D. C.: House Committee on Education and Labor, 1963. 6 p.

Relates a suggestion from Representative Powell (D-N.Y.) that shared-time programs might solve the church-state issue which has blocked Federal Aid to elementary and secondary schools; has presented a bill that would provide demonstrations in shared-time programs.

Wakin, Edward. "The 'Shared Time' Experiment: 1. How it Operates." Saturday Review 47:69, 80; February 15, 1964.

Describes the practices used to operate shared-time programs between public and non-public schools at the junior and senior high school levels in Detroit, Flint and Cheboygan, Michigan; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Hartford, Conneticut; and Hamilton, Ohio; believes success of shared-time programs depends upon such factors as spirit of cooperation,

state laws, local opinion, and available facilities.

C. Religious

America. "Dissent on Shared Time." America 107: 453; July 7, 1962. Rejects shared-time by the National Advisory Community Relations Council, a coordinating agent of six national Jewish organizations and 62 community councils; governing council of the American Jewish Congress also voted opposition to shared time.

Bennett, John C. "Aid to Parochial Schools: Two Considerations." Christianity and Crisis 21: 61-62; May 1, 1961.

Favors shared-time but sees some administrative complications; cites good by-products; Roman Catholics would have greater stake in public school system and would unify community savings for schools and churches.

Cassels, Louis. "A Way Out of Our Parochial-Public School Conflict." Look 26: 54-62: August 28, 1962.

Gives differing viewpoints of religious leaders on the shared-time concept: Dr. Dumont F. Kenny, vice president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Catholic Bishop Stephen S. Woznicki; Dr. Finis E. Engleman, executive secretary emeritus of the American Association of School Administrators.

Christian Century: "Shared Time Plan Faces Hectic Future." (Editorial) Christian Century 79:317 18; March 14, 1962.

Claims shared-time is just not feasible for three reasons: turmoil from shifting of students; non-acceptance by Roman Catholic hierarchy, which wants to educate the "whole" child; wild and vigorous growth of church schools in the denominations where they do not presently exist.

Deedy, John G., Jr. "The Shared-Time Experiment." Commonweal 79:530-32; January 31, 1964.

Believes that shared-time has worked well in many communities and that the predictions of the pessimist have not materialized; cooperation is possible; administrative problems not insurmountable; pupil adjustment to the dual system and public resentment has been minimal; states that a thoughtless shared-time program can reduce the public schools' status.

Grant, Gerald. "Msgr. Hochwalt Voices Caution on Shared-Time School Proposal." Washington Post, February 27, 1964. p. 82.

Relates favor of experiments in shared-time; but Msgr. Hochwalt does not think it would solve the church-state conflict over Federal aid to schools.

Hoffman, Maurine. "Detroit Suburb Tries 'Shared Time.'" Washington Post. February 24, 1964. p. A 6.

Gives viewpoint of Msgr. D'Amour who says that shared-time has no relationship to the question of Federal aid for parochial schools.

International Journal of Religious Education. October 1964.

Presents a policy statement of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., adopted by the General Board on June 4, 1964; approves further experimentation with and continuing evaluation of dual-school enrollment for classroom instruction as a viable provision for those who, for conscience sake, maintain separate schools.

New Republic. "Church Related Schools---III." New Republic 148:3-5; March 23, 1963.

Reports that some Catholic educators believe

shared-time might be the beginning of the end of parochial schools; claims a transfer of loyalty from the parochial to the public schools is involved; seems parochial school may be forced into secondary significance.

Pfeffer, Leo. "Second Thoughts on Shared-Time." Christian Century. 79:779-80; June 20, 1962.

Lists typical objections to support the view that shared-time would be detrimental to public schools: no solution to church-state questions; costly and wasteful; subject matter conflicts, etc.

Ryan, Mary Perkins. Are Parochial Schools the Answer? New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1963. 176 p.

Believes that shared-time widely practiced would relieve Catholic schools of some major expenses and major personnel problems, but it would mean the abandonment of all attempts to work with members of other religious groups to influence public schools to true humanism.

U.S. News and World Report. "How U.S. Will Help Church Schools." U.S. News and World Report. 58:51-54; May 3, 1965.

Cites the education law of April 11, 1965 and its implications for shared-time; leading educators and clergy speak of its merits and predict wider use of it; various shared-time programs are cited and reactions to them.

Walters, Sister Annette (C.S.J.), "Symposium: Shared Time." Religious Education 57:18-20; January-February 1962.

States that at the present time as many sisters are prepared to teach mathematics as are prepared to teach religion in secondary schools; the same is true for science; asks: What will become of these teachers when shared time no longer permits them to teach their specialties?

Washington Post, Associated Press. "Shared School Time is Criticized at Hearing." Washington Post, March 12, 1964. p. B1.

Reports that the president of Citizens for Educational Freedom (a militant Catholic group), which wants parochial schools to share in any Federal aid to education, said shared-time is unworkable in most school systems; gives evidence to support.

Woelfl, Paul A. "About Shared-Time." America 107: 103; April 28, 1962.

Presents a Catholic point of view; considers shared-time to be only second best; thinks it is a compromise of the philosophy which looks upon education as an integrated whole; an understanding of all science, mathematics, social studies, and oneself.

IV. Some Programs Described

Cassels, Louis. "A Way Out of Our Parochial-Public School Conflict." Look 26:54-62; August 28, 1962.

Describes program of shared-time in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Church and State. "Rough Time." Church and State 16:9; September 1963.

Cites rough time for shared-time in Monroe, Pennsylvania; gives unfavorable picture of the concept as related by Dr. Edward E. Kenner, president of the Citizens Schools Committee in Chicago--it's a cost disadvantage to public schools.

Deedy, John G., Jr. "The Shared-Time Experiment." Commonweal 79:530-32; January 31, 1964.

Describes programs of shared-time in Monroeville, Pennsylvania; Bay City, Michigan; Cherry Hill District, Inkster, Michigan.

Fleming, Thomas J. "The Crisis in Catholic Schools." Saturday Evening Post 236:19-25; October 26, 1963.

Describes a new key to the future for Catholic education--the Confraternity of Catholic Doctrine (C.C.D.); enlists the laity in the work of the bishops and priests through catechatical centers (special buildings devoted exclusively to teaching religion, located near public schools); in these centers public school children receive religious training (one hour per week) during regular school hours under New York State's released-time program.

Hoffman, Maurine. "Detroit Suburb Tries 'Shared Time.'" Washington Post, February 24, 1964. p. Ab.

Describes program of shared time in Cherry Hill District, Inkster, Michigan.

Morry, Michael A., "Scheduling Two Schools in One Building." NASSP Bulletin 48:99-103; March 1964.

Tells of Rhode Island school cooperation where vertical division of school building facilities and joint sessions for some classes has been used; relates arrangement of separate faculties, department heads, etc.; pictures the plan in which 3970 students are instructed in a school designed for 1800 students.

National Education Association, Division of Press and Radio Relations." The Catholics and the Schools." CBS Reports. Wednesday, February 5, 1964. an excerpt. Washington, D.C.; the Division, February 6, 1964. 45 p.

Describes program of shared-time in Monroeville, Pennsylvania.

National School Public Relations Association. "News Front." Education U.S.A., October 10, 1963. p. 23.

Describes program of shared-time in Cherry Hill District, Inkster, Michigan.

National School Public Relations Association. "News Front," Education U.S.A., September 13, 1962. p. 2.

Describes program of shared-time in Monroeville, Pennsylvania.

New Republic. "Catholicism in Ohio." New Republic 149: 5; November 2, 1963.

Proposes a new variation of the shared-time concept: . . . "instead of having students spend part of their day in one school and part in another, they would spend the whole day in one school under two separate authorities." ... and other unique setups in Fort Recovery, Ohio; cites the Mercer County example to illustrate both practical meaning and problems of the proposal.

Newsweek. "Shared Time." Newsweek 60:65; September 17, 1962.

Cites shared-time arrangement in Monroeville, Pennsylvania; there 27 parochial-school students began taking courses in computer programming and data processing; they spend mornings in their own schools and after lunch attend public schools; gives favorable comments by Msgr. John B. McDowell and Sup. Alfred W. Beattie.

Powell, Theodore. "Symposium: Shared Time." Religious Education 57:36; January-February 1962.

Cites the program of shared-time in Hartford, Connecticut.

Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State. "Rough Time." Church and State 16:19; September 1963.

Cites the program of shared-time in Cherry Hill District, Inkster, Michigan.

School Management. "How Eight School Districts Work Together." School Management 5:68-70; April 1961.

Tells of eight independent school districts in New Jersey on minimum essentials, professional days, sports, audio-visual center, etc., gives viewpoints of administrators.

U. S. News and World Report. "How Big Is the Crisis for Catholic Schools?" U.S. News and World Report 56: 60-64; February 3, 1964.

Cites the programs of shared-time in Cheboygan and Flint, Michigan.

V. Evaluation of Some Shared-Time Programs

Duker, Sam. "The Issue of Shared Time." Education Forum 29:235-41, January 1965.

Discusses the Shared-Time concept; tells of National Education Association survey and cites benefits and difficulites of the programs; quotes various legal authorities and presents differing opinions with rationale behind them; sees legality (as) a continuing question and thus, programs will be based on matters of policy, which will vary.

Iwamoto, David. "Reactions to Shared Time." NEA Journal 53:49, 67, December 1964.

Reports the results of a survey of superintendents in the 183 districts with shared-time; gives reactions to questions of inter-agency and inter-organization relationships, financing, staffing, and legality.

National Education Association, Research Division. Shared-Time Programs: An Exploratory Study, Research Report 1964-R 10, April 1964, p. 15.

Gives six reasons most frequently cited by those who favor shared time and five reasons most often cited by those opposed to the concept.

Stearns, Harry L., and others. "Symposium: Shared Time." Religious Education 57:1-80; January-February 1962.

Defines the concept; emphasizes sharing the child's time rather than the public school's time; makes an assumption regarding a child's time and concludes the state and the church may share the time of all children at the discretion of the

parents; is a published symposium on shared-time to which 18 educational and religious leaders of several faiths contributed.

U.S. News and World Report. "How Big Is the Crisis for Catholic Schools?" U.S. News and World Report 56: 60-64?" February 3, 1964.

Reports the increase in Catholic School enrollments over the number of religious teachers, rising tuition, crowded classes, etc.; welcomes shared-time to provide laboratory and other expensive facilities; states that in about 20 states shared-time is ruled out by laws allocating funds to local districts on the basis of full-time pupils only; gives three categories of state aid provisions and cites state care examples.

VI. Unannotated Articles

American Vocational Journal; March 1965.

Association of Superintendents and Curriculum Development Yearbook; 1965.

Commonweal. "More on Shared Time." Commonweal 75:612; March 9, 1962.

Educational Summary. "The Pros and Cons of Shared Time." Educational Summary; April 1, 1964. p. 1.

Gibbs, James E. and others. "Dual Enrollment: What It Is and How It Works." American Education 1:24-25; March 1965.

Illinois Education; November 1964.

National Catholic Education Association Bulletin; February 1964.

National Catholic Education Association Bulletin; August 1964.

National School Public Relations Association. "News Front." Education U.S.A., April 2, 1964. p. 121.

National School Public Relations Association. "Is Shared Time the Solution?" Education U.S.A., February 27, 1964. p. 101.

O'Gara, James. "Sharing the Time." Commonweal 75:586; March 2, 1962.

Pennsylvania School Journal; May 1964.

Phi Delta Kappan. "Serious Consideration for Shared Time." Phi Dleta Kappan 43:337; May 1962.

Phi Delta Kappan. "Dual Enrollment (Shared Time) Patterns, Reactions, and Problems." Phi Delta Kappan 46:509-12, 524-25; June 1965.

Purdon's Pennyslvania Statues Annotated. Title 24, Art. V, Sec. 502.

Shunk, William R. "Shared Time...New Light on an Old Problem?" Phi Delta Kappan 43:377-79; June 1962.

Star, Jack. "Trouble Ahead for the Catholic Schools." Look 27:37-45; October 22, 1963.

Theory Into Practice 4:14-17; February 1965.

U.S. 88th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, House of Representatives. Proposed Federal Promotion of "Shared Time" Education. A Digest of Relevant Literature and Summary of Pro and Con Arguments. Washington, D.C.: Government printing Office, 1963. 46 p.

Washington Post, Associated Press. "Shared Time Might Be Key to Church School Aid Puzzle." Washington Post, February 17, 1963. p. 32.

VII. Unannotated Books

Pheniz, Philip H. Religious Concerns in Contemporary Education. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1959., 108 p.

Shaver, Erwin L. The Weekday Church School. Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1956. p. 146-47.

Thayer, V.T. The Attack Upon the American Secular School. Boston: Beacon Press, 1951. 257 p.

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